

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

ARRIVALS.

July 23—
Bgtne Consuelo from San Francisco
Schr Malolo from Lanapahoehoe
Schr Wallele from Kauai

DEPARTURES.

July 23—
Star W G Hall for the Volcano and
Windward Ports

VESSELS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

Bk Star of Devon for Jaluit
Missionary bktne Morning Star for the
S S Islands

VESSELS IN PORT.

Bk Star of Devon, Lovell
Bktne Morning Star, Turner
Fraser, Hammon, Amard
Ger schr Mary C Bohm,
Ger bk Furst, Ismarck, Vander Ving
Bgtne W G Irwin, McCulloch
Schr W S Bowne, Paul
Norwegian bark Aurora, Sutterland
Ger bk F C Seiden, Brown
Bk Birman, C H Jones
Am bktne Eureka, Lee
Bk Holden, Jovenson

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Brit bkt Isle of Erin, Nicholson, from
Liverpool, due July 23-31.
Am bk Edward May, Johnson, from
Boston, due August 20-31.
Brit ship Amalia, from Liverpool, due
August 10-25.
How brig Allie Rowe, J Phillips, from
Hongkong, due June 10-20.
Am brig Salina, Blake, from San
Francisco, due at Kahului, June 20-26.
Bol bark Don Nicolas, Ross, from
Port Townsend, W T, due July 20-31.
Am schr Ida Schmeier, Josa Eirean,
Cal, due at Kahului, July 20-30.
Nk bk Rimijo, Dower, from De-
parture Bay, B C, due June 25-30.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per bgtne Con-
suelo, July 23—Mr and Mrs A D Russell
and Miss Fennell.
For San Francisco, per bgtne W G
Irwin, July 23—E Nichols, H Mollet,
wife and 2 children, W Kendall, L G
Lyons.

For Windward Ports and the Vol-
cano, per Star W G Hall, July 23: For
the Volcano—Mr Zohn, For Maui and
Hawaii—Mr Mousarrat, Miss Cooney,
Bishop Willis and 3 boys, Mr and Mrs
Dickey, M C Ross, P Lindsay, F S
Dunn, J Richardson, 2 Winter boys,
Major Cornwell and daughter, L Dickey,
Miss Kalama, Mr and Miss Kaubane,
W C Parke, Alex Young, Mr Jaeger
and 2 sons and 140 deck.

CARCOES FROM ISLAND PORTS.

Schr Malolo—1,600 sugar,
Schr Wallele—1,200 do.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Arrivals at San Francisco—July 14th.
Bkt Amelia from Honolulu; bkt Dis-
covery from Honolulu; bkt Ella from
Honolulu; bkt B Kenney from Honolu-
lu; bkt Lady Lamson from Honolulu;
bkt W H Dimond from Honolulu; 15th,
ship Kate Davenport from Honolulu.
Departures from San Francisco—July
10th, bkt C Perkins for Honolulu;
brig, consuelo for Honolulu; 12th, bkt
Ceylon for Honolulu.
To sail from San Francisco—July 10th,
Caliban for Honolulu; 17th, Mary
Winkelman for Honolulu.
The W G Irwin sailed this afternoon
for San Francisco with 3,800 bags of
sugar, 1,622 bags of rice, 138 bbls of
molasses and 20 gasoline tanks. Value
domestic produce \$29,883.16.
The schr King was lowered from
the Marine Railway yesterday after-
noon and the schr Rainbow taken up.
The bgtne Consuelo, Capt Cousins,
arrived this morning, 11½ days from
San Francisco with 12 mules and gen-
eral merchandise. She had very fair
weather throughout the passage. First
4 days out had accomplished fully half
the distance to this port.

LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS.

HURDLE race and music at the rink
this evening.

The bark Star of Devon sails for
Jaluit to-morrow noon.

The Hawaii and Honolulu base-
ball clubs play a match game at Ma-
kiki to-morrow afternoon.

Before the ball game to-morrow
afternoon at Makiki Jas. Torbert
and Laau will run a ½ mile race for
\$50 a side.

The brigantine Consuelo, which
arrived this morning, 11½ days from
San Francisco, brought 12 mules for
Irwin & Co.

ORDERS to be issued by the
Minister of Interior to-day, prohib-
iting persons from bathing at the im-
migrant landing, Kakaako.

A BILL will shortly be introduced
to the Legislature asking the Govern-
ment to encourage in some way or
other the sale and use of taro flour.

THE Missionary barkentine Morn-
ing Star will sail to-morrow, at noon.
Religious services will be held on
board the vessel at 10 o'clock to-mor-
row morning.

THE mongoose that was killed in
Dudoit's yard the other night appears
to have been one of the three that
escaped from Allen & Robinson's
yard some time ago.

Miss Margaret Morgan, most inti-
mate friend of Miss E. Wall, leaves
by the barkentine Eureka next Sun-
day, to join her friend in San Fran-
cisco, and to be absent a few months.

MR. J. E. Wiseman has 22 acres of
cane land for sale at Kukuihaele,
Hawaii, adjoining cane land of Pa-
cific Sugar Mill Co. This land is in
close proximity to the Pacific Sugar
Mill.

WILLIAMS, Dimond & Co.'s circular
of the 15th says: There has been no
change in our local sugar refinery
prices since our last circular. Trade
has been slow in rice, and prices rule
at 4 1-10 net to 41 60 days.

MR. Hutchinson, of Gonsalves &
Co., received a letter yesterday that
was recovered from the wrecked
steamship Oregon. The letter was

well soaked with salt water, and
could hardly be deciphered.

The well-known stallion Langford,
Jr., died at Miles' stables yesterday
morning of inflammation of the lungs.
The animal was owned by Mr. Kyn-
nersley, who is now in San Fran-
cisco. The animal was valued at
\$1,000.

The land on which Mr. Louisson's
residence stood, previous to its being
destroyed by fire recently, is up for
sale. This is a splendid building
site, in a desirable location—at the
top of Fort street—and should meet
with easy sale.

MR. A. D. Russell, who arrived with
his wife by the Consuelo this morn-
ing, has come to take a position as
bookkeeper on a Maui plantation.
Miss Kinnell, who came by the same
vessel, is on a visit to her sister, Mrs.
Fuller, of Hawaii.

At the assembly of Williams' bash-
ful boys, last evening it was voted
that the boys having made consid-
erable progress in dancing, be allow-
ed to bring lady friends, so as to give
tone to the dancing, and to inspire the
most bashful with a desire to learn.

THE Honolulu Rifles will hold a
special meeting next Wednesday
evening to elect a captain. At the
meeting of the company last Wednes-
day nominations for captain were
opened and Mr. H. F. Hubbard and
Mr. V. V. Asiford were nominated.
Further nominations are in order
until the next meeting.

A ROBBERY occurred on Wednes-
day night of last week, but was kept
quiet in hopes of obtaining a clue to
the robbers. On the night mentioned
some person or persons entered a
room back of Mrs. Lack's house,
Emma street, and stole a trunk be-
longing to Mr. J. A. Temple.
The trunk was open to the adjoining yard
and rifled of its contents. A new
set of clothes and other apparel
valued in all at over \$100 was the
extent of the plunder.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ARTISTS' Materials, Plaques, Panels,
Sealers, Canvas, etc., at King
Bros' Art store. 86 6t.

THE most popular resort in the
city are the Elite Ice Cream Parlors.
Delicious Ice Creams, Ices, Cakes
and Candies always on hand. 73

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY is a
Specific for all forms of Heart Dis-
ease and also for Diseases of Kidneys
and Circulation. Descriptive book
with every bottle. Benson Smith &
Co., Agents. 354t

WEST, Dow & Co. have received ex
Australia, Oak Bedroom sets, Walnut
and Ash Extension Chairs, Folding
Carpets, Carpets, Nurse Rockers, Cor-
niche poles, Mirror Plates, Baby Car-
riages, Croquet Sets, Music Folios,
Music Books, Sheet Music, etc., etc. 85 4t

By the steamer Zealandia the Lead-
ing Millinery House of C. S. J.
Fisher has received a fine line of
Gent's Neckwear, Unshredded Shirts,
French Kid Gloves and Slippers the
genuine article, Swiss Edgings, all-
over Laces. Full line of Ladies,
Misses and Children's Hats, Feathers,
Ornament, etc. Call at once and in-
spect his stock. 74

PATRONIZE Home Industry by buy-
ing cigars of J. W. Hingley, Cigar
Manufacturer, at the Crystal Soda
Works, where he is prepared to fill all
orders at the lowest possible whole-
sale prices. Island orders solicited
and promptly filled. The attention
of dealers is respectfully invited to
the fact "no license is required" to
sell these cigars. Do not forget the
name J. W. Hingley, nor the place
Crystal Soda Works, Hotel street.
66 ly

EUREKA—TUCKER.

An invention that has been sought,
but with indifferent success, for these
many years, in various countries,
has at last appeared been hit upon
in Honolulu. In every large town
where manufactures are carried on,
what is known as the "smoke nu-
isance" has been a great annoyance
to the public, one of its fruits being
veracious litigation. Apart from its
relation to public comfort, coal
smoke represents a great waste of
fuel. Mr. E. W. Tucker, Superin-
tending Engineer of the Wilder
Steamship Company, has devised a
smoke-consuming contrivance that
gives promise of being the long-
sought boon. He calls it a hot-air
bridge wall, and has applied it to
the furnaces of the steamships Kinu
and Likilike. The essential prin-
ciple of it is the utilization of the
natural draught, the air being heated
to a very high temperature before
reaching the burning mass. Only
in the moments when the doors are
open for adding fresh coal does the
thick, black smoke, usual in the
ordinary furnaces, escape combus-
tion and pour out of the smokestack
in a nasty, wasteful volume of cas-
bon. In a few seconds after the
fires are replenished only a little,
thin, white smoke issues from the
chimney. The saving of coal on the
steamers named is estimated at
ten percent, while the enhanced
comfort of passengers on the upper
decks is inestimable. Many of the
Molokai excursionists on the Like-
like the other day observed with
satisfaction the successful operation
of the invention. Mr. Tucker has
taken out a patent for it here, and
applied for patents in the United
States, England, Germany, France,
Canada, and the Australasian Colo-
nies. He has refused \$10,000 for
the invention.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(Dates to the 15th inst. ex S. S.
Australia.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Labouchere writes to the "Daily
News" urging Gladstone not to re-
sign, on the ground that he has a
majority on everything except the
Irish question, and that the Union-
ists are not likely to support a gen-
eral vote of want of confidence in him.

The Times says that the British
elections amount to a mandate from
the people to the Conservatives and
Unionists to form a strong and durable
coalition government. "Patriotism
demands," the Times says, "a Har-
rington-Salisbury Administration to
assure the nation's future."

A Vienna correspondent of the
Times telegraphs that there is great
complaint in Batoum over the short-
ness of notice given by Russia clos-
ing the place as a free port. He
says that a large number of British
and American ships were on their
way to Batoum before the issuance
of the notice, and they cannot ar-
rive until after the port is closed.
As a result, many of the consignors
of the cargoes in transit will prob-
ably be subjected innocently to heavy
losses.

A despatch of the 12th, from
Sydney, N. S. W., says that the
House of Assembly, after a stormy
debate which lasted fifty-six hours,
passed the Tariff bill. During the
debate the strangers' galleries were
kept cleared. The members of the
opposition, headed by Sir Henry
Parles, refused to sit on Sunday
and left the House. After their de-
parture the bill was adopted without
a negative vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A train carrying 500 Orange ex-
ecutioners from Kingston on the
Canadian Grand Trunk Railroad ran
into an obstruction placed on the
track, on a sharp curve on an em-
bankment fifty feet high, with the
river at the bottom. The train was
not derailed as the engineer saw the
obstruction in time to check the
speed somewhat. It was however a
narrow escape. The Orangemen
eluded it was the work of their
engineers.

The famous castle of Wartenburg,
at Wartenburg in Prussia-Silesia,
the residence of Prince Gustave von
Coudenberg, was entirely destroyed
by fire on the night of the 13th.
Prince Gustave and his wife, the
Princess Adele, were in bed when
the fire broke out and narrowly es-
caped with their lives. The castle
contained many famous paintings
and valuable works of art, all of
which were destroyed. The fire was
caused by the attack of a pet dog
belonging to the Princess upon a
man servant who was carrying a
lighted candle lamp. The lamp
exploded and the candle was burned.

The cholera returns, for July
12th, are as follows: Britain, 95
new cases, 35 deaths; Latania, 16
new cases, 10 deaths; Fontana, 16
deaths; Venice, 15 new cases, 4
deaths.

In Trieste, during the past twenty-
four hours, two deaths occurred
from cholera and eight new cases
were reported.

The returns for the 13th were:
Brindisi, 147 new cases, 48 deaths;
Fontana, 73 new cases, 26 deaths;
Latania, 33 new cases, 12 deaths;
Sanitio, 17 new cases, 4 deaths.

At a meeting held in the public
square in Callao, Peru, on Sunday
afternoon, 13th, it was resolved to
petition the Government to take im-
mediate steps for the expulsion of
the Jesuits from Peru.

The decision to expel the Duc d'
Aumale was announced at the Cham-
ber of Deputies by M. Goblet, Min-
ister of Public Instruction. M.
Talan said that the Government's
action was approved by the country
and restored confidence in the Min-
istry.

The Ottawa Customs Department
has sent a communication to the
Collector of the Port of Montreal in
reference to two Chinamen employ-
ed on the ship Asia, in that port, in
which the action of the Collector in
expelling and obtaining a deposit
of \$100 is endorsed. The money
will be refunded on the vessel being
ready to leave port with the Chin-
amen on board.

The anniversary of the battle of
the Boyne was celebrated by the
Orangemen in Canada on a much
larger scale than usual. At the
Kingston meeting a resolution was
passed declaring the disturbed state
into which the home rule agitation
had thrown the empire, and denoun-
cing the Gladstone's measure as one
which must bring about the dismem-
berment of the empire, but favoring
any measure which would create and
give power to local councils or as-
semblies in England, Ireland and
Scotland to deal with local questions.
At Peterboro, a home rule farmer
was pelted with rotten eggs.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland
has written a novel entitled "The
Long Road," which will soon be pub-
lished.

Colonel Fred. Grant is editing the
journals of his father's journey
around the world and intends to
publish them on his own account,
but cannot do it for three years, it
is said, owing to a stipulation in
General Grant's contract with the
publishers of his memoirs that none
of his papers besides should be pub-
lished within that period. The pub-
lishers are shrewd Yankees, but
they have done well by Mrs. Grant,
according to their own reports.

CHINESE HIGHBINDER.

The Chinese Quarter of San Fran-
cisco has been aptly termed a bit of
old China. With its shops resplen-
dent with Oriental red and yellow,
its pagoda-like restaurants, its nar-
row, noisome alleys, its underground
opium and gambling dens, it fur-
nishes a picture in miniature of the
seamy side of life in a Chinese city.
But what most writers forget is that
Chinatown in the far Western met-
ropolis represents mainly the worst
features of Mongolian life, and is as
unfair a type of comparison as
Mulberry or Baxter Street to-day
would be of the life of New York.
Nine-tenths of the dwellers in San
Francisco's Chinatown are coolies,
ranking as virtual slaves in their own
country, and doomed from birth to
menial labor of the coarsest kind.
No Chinese of rank would tolerate
one of them as his body servant or
would permit one to work in any
capacity in his household. Outside
the Chinese Consulate in San Fran-
cisco it is doubtful whether one
would be able to find a score of Chi-
nese of good family or breeding
among the 20,000 herded in Chinat-
own. Gathered in this way, is it
any wonder that the coolies in Cali-
fornia include many criminals?
Could one take 20,000 white men
from the slums of any great city and
secure higher order of intelligence
or sobriety than is shown by this
pig-stickered heathen?

When the Chinese began to flock
to California in large numbers, at-
tracted by gold mining and the pro-
mise of work on the overland rail-
road, they formed for mutual pro-
tection what are known as the Six
Companies. These were fashioned
on the principle of trade guilds.
The men from Canton, for instance,
formed one company, those from
Hongkong another. The members
paid regular dues, for which the
society furnished them hospital care
when sick, and guaranteed that their
bones should be carefully trans-
ported to China in case of death.
They were also to be aided in any
difficulty with Chinese of other com-
panies or with whites. The com-
pany rooms were the headquarters
for the members, where they could
get the latest news from China.
Outgrowths from these companies,
but independent of them, are the
Highbinder societies. These are
purely American institutions, like
the Six Companies, without counter-
part in the old country. They are
many in number, and their strength,
and the desperate character of their
active members, and the swift ven-
geance which they have dealt out
to offenders, have made them feared
throughout the Pacific coast.

Though known as Freemasons, the
Highbinders are really banded to-
gether for black-mail and police
purposes. If by any favor the con-
fidence of a Highbinder is won, he
will have no hesitation in acknowl-
edging that he lives by black-mail.
He regards his calling as perfectly
legitimate, and in carrying out the
orders of his society he would stop
at no crime, for he looks on the
murder of one who has violated the
secrets of his society, or who has
received its sentence, as a meritori-
ous bit of work.

The mother society among the High-
binders is the Chee Kung Tong,
which occupies a substantial reser-
voir building on Spofford Alley, in
the heart of the Chinese Quarter of
San Francisco. The society owns
the building and is regularly incor-
porated. Ascending a flight of
stairs, one comes to the large as-
sembly hall, a room sixty by twenty-
five feet, well furnished in Chinese
style. Around the sides of the
room are ranged heavy carved oak
chairs, the wood of which looks like
ebony in shadow, and in strong light
shows the rich color of old rose-
wood. In the centre of the room is
a table, and at one side are arrange-
ments for making tea. On the walls
are hung Chinese paintings and
motives from Confucius. Just
at the head of the stairway is a
long tablet of boxwood, on which
are inscribed the names of the 1,200
charter members of the society, with
the amounts which they originally
contributed. In the rear of the
apartment is a small office which
contains the usual corch, covered
with an opium matting and provided
with an opium layout; on the walls
are the names of the officers and of
the police force for the half year.
Four "headmen" are elected semi-
annually, whose word is law, as well
as thirty-three "hatchmen," as the
guard detailed to execute the de-
crees of the society is called. The
Chee Kung is the most powerful of
all the societies, and has 4,500
members in San Francisco, and 15,
000 in all the American colonies
where Chinese have penetrated.
Their rolls show that they have
branches in 390 towns in the United
States, Spanish America, and Cuba.
A singular fact is that many mem-
bers of the minor societies still be-
long to the Chee Kung.

Wong Ah Bang, now in San Quan-
tin prison for a term of ten years
for assault with intent to murder,
was a Chinese Highbinder who took
service as a cook in an American
family. He no doubt counted on
robbing the family when a conven-
ient opportunity occurred, but in the
mean time he was offered a good
sum to kill a Chinese. He killed
the man, and the circumstantial
evidence was strong against him,
but the family with which he worked
testified that he could not have been
absent on the night of the murder
without their knowledge, and this
alibi saved him. Subsequently he
attempted another murder, and was
caught, and convicted on January
20, 1883.

Chu Ah Lung, alias Adam Quin,
is a notorious Highbinder. He was
sent to San Quentin December 20,
1879, for seven years for robbery.
When discharged, September 22,
1884, he went to Eureka, Humboldt
County, but when the Chinese were
evicted from that place he came to
San Francisco, and was selected to
go on to St. Louis to kill a Chinese
interpreter who had aided in con-
victing some Chinese criminals in
that city. Two days before he
arrived at St. Louis the murder was
committed by Highbinders in that
city, who were eager to secure the
large reward offered for the man's
death.

Chung Ah Kit is a professional
kidnapper of women who was sent
to San Quentin for five years, in
1882, for kidnapping a Chinese girl
and holding her for a large ransom.
Lee Ah Fook is one of the ablest
of the Highbinders. He belongs to
the Suey Ong Tong, and acts as
interpreter for his society in the
courts. He was known to be acces-

is executed on the spot. The im-
plement of punishment resembles a
saw-horse—a log about six feet,
with four short legs. Over this the
victim is bound, and the executioner,
with a club which resembles a base-
ball bat, gives the requisite number
of blows on the back and legs. On
the floor above where this torture is
practised is the jail of the society.

The influence of this head society
is far-reaching, and it is doubtful
whether its leaders would heed any
order from a lesser source than the
Chinese Consul. It is even said that
the Consul's order has sometimes
been overruled, as there are men in
the Chee Kung Tong who acknowl-
edge no allegiance to China. The
doctrine is that the society must be
obeyed first. So when the Council
of Judges decide that a Chinese has
committed an act which merits
death, the hatchmen are instructed
to kill him wherever found. If he
escape from San Francisco, there is
small prospect of evading his pur-
suers, as his name and description
are sent to all the 390 branch
organizations throughout the coun-
try. It is dangerous for any Chi-
nese to harbor the fugitive or aid
him in any way. He cannot return
to China unless he is unusually
clever in disguising himself, for all
the shipping ports are closely watch-
ed by the society's agents. This
sleepless espionage undermines the
courage of the bravest man. It is
throughout the fear of this fearful men-
ace that so many reputable Chinese be-
come members of the society. Out-
side the Chee Kung they would be
targets for blackmail; inside the
circle they are protected from all
harm.

The lesser societies of High-
binders in San Francisco have from
200 to 500 members each. Their
lodge-rooms are fitted up plainly,
though each is a copy of the original
so far as the loss is concerned.

Naturally these societies become
nests of criminals. The hatchmen
are usually outlaws. Even the best
of the Chinese have small regard
for human life, as their laws tolerate
the purchase of a substitute by a
wealthy criminal condemned to exe-
cution, and the compromise of a
murder by a money payment to the
relatives of the victim. Trained in
this way, the Highbinder is as re-
ckless of human life as the slave-
hunting Arab of the Sudan. There
have been cases of murder in Chinat-
own, done for private revenge by
hired Highbinders, for the small
sum of twenty dollars, and the
cheapness in which human life is
held by these people is a constant
marvel.

The deadliness of the ven-
geance of the Highbinder when he
fancies he has been wronged is illus-
trated by an incident which occurred
last year in San Francisco. A white
saloon-keeper in the Chinese Quar-
ter, named Deapey, resented an insult
offered to his partner's wife by a
Chinese Highbinder by throwing the
offending coolie into the street. He
was warned to be on his guard, as
the man was a notorious desperado.
Two days later Drumpsey, in broad
daylight, while drawing a glass of
beer, was stabbed fatally by the
Chinese, who coolly walked out of
the saloon, and escaped. Though
the police used every effort to force
the society to give him up, the mur-
derer still remains at large.

The Highbinder is almost entirely
beyond the pale of American law.
His secret hiding-places defy the
ingenuity of the police; he holds an
oath in court in contempt; he can
get a score of witnesses in his so-
ciety to swear to anything which he
desires; he has been the chief cause
of the difficulty in the enforcement
of the Restriction Act in San Fran-
cisco. The great body of the Chinese
in California are peaceful and law-
abiding, but the few hundred active
Highbinders form a powerful element
of unrest, and are a constant menace
to public safety.

Wong Ah Bang, now in San Quan-
tin prison for a term of ten years
for assault with intent to murder,
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the Suey Ong Tong, and acts as
interpreter for his society in the
courts. He was known to be acces-

sory to a murder in 1880, but he
escaped through perjured testimony.
His most recent exploit was to
secure the arrest of six Chinese
women on the ground that they had
been illegally landed. This was
done in revenge for the failure of
the owners of the women to pay him
\$50 a head as tribute-money. He
speaks good English, and there is a
world of intelligence in his one serv-
iceable eye.

The weapons of the Highbinder
are all brought from China, with the
exception of the hatchet and the
pistol. The most murderous weapon
is what is called the double sword.
Two swords, each about two feet
long, are worn in a single scabbard.
A Chinese draws these, one in each
hand, and chops his way through a
crowd of enemies. Only one side
is sharpened, but the blade, like
that of all the Chinese knives, is
ground to a razor edge. An effective
weapon at close quarters is the two
edged knife, usually worn in a
leather sheath. The handle is of
brass, generally richly ornamented,
while the blade is of the finest steel.
Most of the assassinations in Chinat-
own have been committed with this
weapon, one blow being sufficient to
ensure a mortal wound. The cleaver
used by the Highbinders is smaller
and lighter than the ordinary butch-
er's cleaver. The iron club, about
a foot and a half long, is enclosed
in a sheath, and worn at the side
like a sword. Another weapon is a
curious sword with a large guard for
the hand. The hatchet is usually of
American make, but ground as
sharp as a razor.

The coat of mail shown in the
sketch, which was taken from a
Chinese Highbinder, is of cloth,
heavily padded with layers of rice
paper that make it proof against a
bullet. More common than this is
the leather wristlet. This comes
half-way up to the elbow, and pieces
of iron inserted in the leather serve
to ward off even a heavy stroke of
a sword or hatchet. (Harper's
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